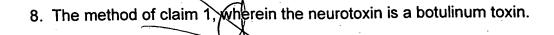
I claim:

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- 1. A method for treating a thyroid disorder, the method comprising the step of administration of a neurotoxin to a patient, thereby treating a thyroid disorder.
- 2. The method of claim 1, wherein the neurotoxin is administered to the thyroid of the patient.
- 3. The method of claim 2, wherein the thyroid disorder treated is hypothyroidism.
- 4. The method of claim 1, wherein the neurotoxin is administered to a sympathetic ganglion which innervates the thyroid.
- 5. The method of claim 4, wherein the thyroid disorder treated is hyperthyroidism.
- 6. The method of claim 1, wherein the neurotoxin is administered in an amount of between about 10⁻³ U/kg and about 35 U/kg.
- 7. The method of claim 1, wherein the neurotoxin is made by a Clostridial bacterium.

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9. The method of claim-1, wherein the botulinum toxin is selected from the group consisting of botulinum toxin types A, B, C₁, D, E, F and G.

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10. The method of claim 1, wherein the neurotoxin is botulinum toxin type A.

- 11. A method for treating a thyroid disorder, the method comprising the step of administration of a therapeutically effective amount of a botulinum toxin to a patient, thereby treating a thyroid disorder.
- 12. The method of claim 11, wherein the botulinum toxin is selected from the group consisting of botulinum toxin types A, B, C₁, D, E, F and G.
- 13. A method for treating hypothyroidism, the method comprising the step of local administration to a thyroid of a therapeutically effective amount of a botulinum toxin, thereby increasing a deficient thyroid hormone secretion from a thyroid cell and treating hypothyroidism.

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14. The method of claim 13, wherein the botulinum toxin is selected from the group consisting of botulinum toxin types A, B, C₁, D, E, F and G.

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- 15. A method for treating hyperthyroidism, the method comprising the step of local administration to a sympathetic ganglion which innervates a thyroid cell of a therapeutically effective amount of a botulinum toxin, thereby reducing an excessive thyroid hormone secretion from the thyroid cell and treating hyperthyroidism.
- 16. The method of claim 15, wherein the botulinum toxin is selected from the group consisting of botulinum toxin types A, B, C₁, D, E, F and G.
- 17. A method for treating hypercalcemia, the method comprising the step of local administration to a thyroid C cell of a therapeutically effective amount of a botulinum toxin, thereby increasing a deficient calcitonin secretion from a thyroid C cell and treating hypercalcemia.
- 18. The method of claim 17, wherein the botulinum toxin is selected from the group consisting of botulinum toxin types A, B, C₁, D, E, F and G.
- 19. A method for treating hypocalcemia, the method comprising the step of local administration to a sympathetic ganglion which innervates a thyroid C cell of a therapeutically effective amount of a botulinum toxin, thereby decreasing an excessive calcitonin secretion from the thyroid C cell and treating hypocalcemia.
- 20. The method of claim 19, wherein the botulinum toxin is selected from the group consisting of botulinum toxin types A, B, C₁, D, E, F and G.

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